

REPRESENTATIVE WOLFF'S  
REGULAR NEWSLETTER

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 1968

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, at regular intervals I report to my constituency of matters of concern to them here in the Congress and my activities in general. Under leave to extend my remarks I wish to include in the Record my regular report for October:

OCTOBER 1968.

DEAR FRIEND: As I prepare this regular newsletter Congress is nearing adjournment for the year. Thus you may receive this after adjournment, but I believe the information contained here is still relevant.

Moreover, consistent with my annual practice, I will be mailing to you as soon as possible a newsletter summarizing the work of the second session of the 90th Congress, major legislation passed and my votes on those major Bills.

In this newsletter, however, I would like to discuss several different items all of which I believe you will find of interest and should be aware of so that you might be completely up-to-date on my activities in your behalf in the Congress.

FLOYD BENNETT FIELD TO OPEN, WILL HELP  
REDUCE JET NOISE

In my last newsletter I told you of my efforts to have Floyd Bennett Field in Brooklyn open to general aviation to reduce air traffic congestion at Kennedy and LaGuardia airports. By speeding the movement of aircraft in the New York area this would, in turn, alleviate the unhealthy and annoying menace of jet noise, while providing obvious convenience to air travellers.

I am pleased to report that in a complete departure from precedent the Navy Department and the Federal Aviation Administration have agreed to my proposal and steps are now being taken to implement my recommendations about Floyd Bennett Field.

The specifics of this proposal should be worked out in the near future and I look forward to the beneficial impact this will have on the jet noise and air traffic problems in New York.

NIGERIA-BIAFRA

I was approached one year ago by representatives of the government of Biafra who wanted to know if I could do anything to help alleviate the suffering in their homeland and possibly influence Nigeria to negotiate with Biafra. This was long before the critical situation in Biafra received the attention it has received in recent months.

At that time, in accord with Congressional practice, I approached Chairman Barratt O'Hara of the House Subcommittee on Africa and apprised him of my conversations with the Biafran representatives. Further discussions ensued and, as must be the rule in such cases, nothing was said publicly about our meetings.

During this time I was in corresponding with the State Department urging that the maximum possible human relief be sent to Biafra where thousands are starving to death daily. Most recently I sponsored legislation calling upon the President to request the United Nations to act to relieve the suffering and starvation in Biafra.

I recount this history of my activities for you because I have received many letters from people, who like myself, are concerned that we not stand silently by while an entire population starves to death. I feel great anxiety for the situation in Biafra and hope the United States and the world community will rally with increased energy to end the suffering there.

The United States has worked through the International Red Cross and other international organizations, however these efforts have not solved the problem and concerted international action through the United Nations is necessary.

It does not matter whether or not this is civil war, because we are not proposing military involvement. We are talking about human involvement and we cannot remain silent as hundreds of thousands starve to death.

RECOGNITION FOR VOLUNTEER FIREMEN

There is legislation pending in the Congress to provide federal compensation to civil service firemen injured or killed in the line of duty during civil disturbances or while protecting federal property. Although final action will not be taken on this measure this year it has excellent prospects of passage next year.

After studying this measure I became concerned that volunteer firemen, such as the firemen throughout our district, were not covered under the Bill. I determined to offer an amendment to see that volunteer firemen have the same opportunities for federal protection as regularly employed firemen.

I testified, therefore, before the House Judiciary Subcommittee and requested that volunteers be explicitly included in the scope of this legislation. The Subcommittee supported my proposal and it is with pleasure that I can report the outlook is excellent that another of my amendments to pending legislation will become law.

You may be interested in this excerpt from my testimony before the Subcommittee: "Our volunteer firemen, as those of us living on Long Island well know, spend countless hours away from their families, take great personal risk and commit themselves to a demanding yet vital responsibility, all because of a great sense of civic duty.

"They [the volunteer firemen] do this without pay and often without well-deserved public recognition. It is only appropriate and equitable that these volunteers have the same federal protection extended to paid firemen."

MIDDLE EAST PEACE

As has happened each of the past three years, an amendment I offered to the Foreign Aid Act has become law.

This year the Congress accepted my amendment asking the President to sell to Israel, on a cash basis, sufficient supersonic jets to provide Israel with an adequate deterrent force and thus help head-off possible full-scale war in the Middle East.

Recently, in signing the Act into law, President Johnson announced that consistent with Congressional support for the Wolff amendment he had instructed Secretary of State Rusk to begin negotiations with Israel for the sale of the jets to that beleaguered nation.

I believe acceptance of my amendment by the Congress and the President's responsiveness will do a great deal to preserve the peace in the Middle East.

WOLFF SWITCHBLADE KNIFE BILL

Chairman Harley O. Staggers of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has informed me that he will give priority to the Wolff Switchblade Knife Bill when Congress reconvenes in January. The Chairman, a co-sponsor of my Bill to effectively end the proliferation of these instruments of violence, said he thinks it is an important piece of legislation and should be dealt with as quickly as possible.

The active support of Chairman Staggers, combined with the co-sponsorship of 114 Congressmen, should open the door for immediate action on the Wolff Switchblade Knife Bill in January, when the 91st Congress convenes.

GI CREDIT FRAUDS AND LOAN SHARKS

As I indicated to you several months ago I am conducting a Congressional investiga-

tion of loan shark credit frauds against U.S. servicemen, especially on overseas assignments. On the basis of our work we have proposed to the Defense Department, and have begun to implement the idea, that credit unions be established on all U.S. military bases.

The Defense Department has been receptive to our ideas and Committee Chairman Wright Patman, in transmitting to me a letter from Secretary Clifford, wrote: "I know you will gain satisfaction from the high esteem in which the Secretary of Defense and his office hold you in the way you conducted the inquiry regarding the establishment of credit unions in Europe."

I am very much encouraged that all servicemen will have access to credit unions in the near future and thus not be forced into the hands of loan sharks and unscrupulous credit companies.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

As a postscript to my July newsletter in which I detailed why I voted against the ten percent tax surcharge, I would note that the tax increase has not, as I predicted, slowed the inflation that diminishes the value of the dollar.

I still believe the answer to our economic problems is not with increased taxation but rather with less federal spending and I have continued to vote against wasteful and redundant appropriations in several different areas. I certainly hope that Congress will permit the tax surcharge to lapse on schedule in June because it has not done its job and has proven an unnecessary burden to over-taxed citizens.

These then are certain of the problems I have worked to solve in recent days and my feelings on certain of the issues facing our nation. As always your comments and questions are welcome.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

LESTER L. WOLFF,  
Your Congressman.

POLAND: A GREAT NATION  
YEARNING TO BE FREE

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 1968

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, November 11 will mark the 50th anniversary of the re-creation of the Polish state following World War I. Since we will not be in session on that date to mark this important anniversary with timely remarks I wish to direct to my colleagues today a few words appropriate to that occasion, which will be celebrated by Polish-American organizations throughout our country.

This day will be a time of especial remembrance for Polish-Americans; a day for recalling in sorrow the tragic fate of Poland, a nation which even yet languishes in the Soviet vise; but also a day for hope, and pride, and firm adherence to the cause of freedom.

November 11 is a day for hope, and for Polish pride, because it serves to remind not only those Americans of Polish descent, but, indeed, all the world, of the significant contributions which Poland has made to history—contributions which derive from a spirit that will not be crushed, that offers positive evidence of Poland's will to endure.

Since the days of the Jagellonian kings, Poland has been a vital European

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power, not only in the political arena, but also in the cultural and scientific spheres as well. Copernicus literally re-oriented the world, as did the brilliant Marie Sklodowska-Curie. And if Frederic Chopin conquered the hearts of the Parisian nobility, his compatriots Pulaski and Kosciuzko left legends still honored by Americans of every class.

We will not forget Poland, despite her present travail. We know that she will emerge from Soviet domination, as she has in the past thrown off the foreign yoke; that she will once again be free to contribute to the peace and stability of Europe and the world.

#### PROGRESS

### HON. ROBERT N. C. NIX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 1968

Mr. NIX. Mr. Speaker, during this campaign there is a great and loud noise in the land that is product of the presidential campaign. In a time when we are all promised a great future if we only change the party in power, it is worthwhile to think about where we have been and where we are going.

In July the Census Bureau issued a report entitled "Recent Trends in Social and Economic Conditions of Negroes in the United States"—Current Population Report, series P-23, No. 26, BLS Report No. 347. This report made the following major findings:

First. About 1 million nonwhites rose above poverty levels in 1967, according to the poverty standard of the Federal Government.

Second. Negroes are proportionately less likely to live in poverty areas of large cities than before. In 1960, 77 percent of all nonwhite families living in large cities resided in the poverty areas of these cities. In 1966, the percent was 62. In 1968, this proportion was down to 56 percent living in the poverty areas—1960 boundaries.

Third. The number of Negroes living in the central cities of metropolitan areas had grown steadily and sharply until very recently. However, between 1966 and 1968 the increase stopped, and there is some evidence to indicate an actual decline—constituting a sharp change in recent trends.

Fourth. In 1967, for the first time, substantially more than half of all nonwhite workers had white-collar, craftsman, and semi-skilled jobs. Last year this was a net gain of about one-quarter of a million nonwhite workers in these jobs.

Fifth. The unemployment rate for nonwhite married men is down to 3.3 percent.

Sixth. The education gap between young whites and nonwhites has been reduced to about one-half year—12.2 years of schooling for non-whites, compared to 12.6 years for whites. Today—1968—58 percent of the young nonwhite adults are high school graduates, as compared with only 50 percent 2 years ago and 39 percent in 1960.

There has been great progress made in the past 8 years, there will be greater

progress in the next 8 years because of the foundation put down by the Democratic administration. Our problems today result from such great progress. When minority groups and others are doing better, each member of that group asks himself why he has not made progress. Of course, there is ferment, but it is the ferment of hope and of a better and more stable society for all.

We are having trouble in this country with the issue of crime in the streets and lawlessness. I think our problem comes from 37 years of neglect of our law enforcement institutions. We have tried to get by on the cheap; we were unprepared for any stress. Our fear of this problem is such that we do not blame ourselves, we blame the Negro. Progress in any field does not come from looking for scapegoats. It comes from facing problems.

I believe that this is a time for great hope in America. One more group of Americans is fully participating in American life. Expectations are rising, and they are going to be fulfilled. We have done our work in the Congress and for years we will look back on the work of the 89th and 90th Congress with pride because it is the foundation for many tomorrows.

#### INVASION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA: NAKED DISPLAY OF RUSSIAN EXPANSION

### HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 1968

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, an extremely thoughtful and sound analysis of the Russian seizure of Czechoslovakia was written for the September 1-15 edition of the Ukrainian Bulletin by its distinguished editor, Mr. Walter Dushnyck. Mr. Dushnyck is a recognized authority on conditions behind the Iron Curtain and his profound inside into the foreign policy machinations of the Russians is apparent in the following articles: "Invasion of Czechoslovakia: Naked Display of Russian Expansion," "Death Comes to Czechoslovak Freedom," and "UCCA Raps Russian Seizure of Czechoslovakia."

Under unanimous consent I submit these articles for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as follows:

[From the Ukrainian Bulletin, Sept. 1-15, 1968]

#### INVASION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA: NAKED DISPLAY OF RUSSIAN EXPANSION

On August 21, 1968, Czechoslovakia was invaded by some 650,000 Warsaw Pact troops, those of the USSR, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and East Germany. It was almost the 30th anniversary of another rape of Czechoslovakia, for in 1938 it was terrorized by Hitler, and in March, 1939, occupied by Nazi Germany. Hungary, the then ally of Hitler, grabbed Carpatho-Ukraine, and together with Poland, destroyed the budding freedom of Ukrainians in Carpatho-Ukraine. Today, both Poland and Hungary have sent their armies against Czechoslovakia. In 1939 Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia constituted the so-called "Little Entente," backed by France, which along with Great Britain at least made an effort to save Czechoslovakia.

In 1968 only Yugoslavia and Rumania, through their leaders, Tito and Ceausescu, respectively, declared their solidarity with Czechoslovakia and their readiness to defend their countries with armed forces, come what may.

In 1939 Hitler and Stalin colluded in the destruction of Poland, and thus started World War II. In 1968 East German puppets were allowed to march their storm troopers into Czechoslovakia, along with the Soviet, Polish, Hungarian and Bulgarian troops. In 1939 the Polish armies, in tacit agreement with Hitler, seized a part of the Czech territory but, ironically, in September of the same year Poland itself was crushed by Hitler. In 1968 the Polish troops, now led by the Russians, attacked its "Slav sister" republic of Czechoslovakia. From what appeared in the Polish communist press prior to the invasion of Czechoslovakia, it would seem that public opinion in Poland was for "punching" the Prague government. The Polish army organ, *Zolnierz Wolnosci* (Soldier of Freedom), came out for a "massive intervention" on the part of the Polish People's Republic to curb the liberalization process in Czechoslovakia. It was clear that no satellite government could be exposed to the winds of freedom without crumbling.

Communist Russia, the historic enemy of freedom, dared not let the Communist leadership of Prague juggle with freedom. Even the least injection of it might have shaken the rotten foundation of the Soviet Russian edifice from Berlin to Vladivostok.

And the Kremlin moved in with a brutal display of tanks and air power, under a cynical pretext that no sane man could accept as reasonable and logical. The liberalization process in Czechoslovakia was not the violent anti-Russian and anti-Communist revolution of Hungary in 1956, in which hundreds of Communists were hanged from lamp posts in the streets and trees in the countryside. The unbellicose Czechs and Slovaks did not quit the Warsaw Pact, they planned no attacks on Russia. The country was peaceful, and not in disorder, and the Prague government, in full control, did not call for outside intervention. No Western radio was berating any calls for "liberation" and "revolution" against Russian domination. The Prague leaders believed in the righteousness of their cause. The Communist governments of Yugoslavia and Rumania, and nearly all the world's communist parties were morally with the Czechs and Slovaks.

Yet Moscow had to act as it did, for fear of the epidemic quality of freedom.

Some of our policy-makers are patting themselves on the back. But the U.S. and the Western World is not absolved of the guilt of indifference toward Russian imperialism. The West is guilty collectively of being naive and for believing that the USSR has now undergone such changes that a direct confrontation is excluded. Sen. Eugene McCarthy exemplified this thinking when he glibly stated that the invasion of Czechoslovakia was "not a major world crisis."

What the effect of the Soviet seizure of Czechoslovakia will be is not hard to visualize. The Czechs and Slovaks will be ruled by Soviet Russian gauliters, perhaps Moscow will even create two separate "Soviet Republics" of Czechia and Slovakia and add them to the list of captive nations of the USSR. The national minorities in Czechoslovakia—the Ukrainians, Germans, Hungarians and Poles—will again be subjected to soulless and sterile Communist ideology.

Yugoslavia and Rumania, meanwhile, are jittery, because it is possible that the Russian aggressive Moloch may grab them as well. Who will stop him?

President Charles de Gaulle of France, although he denounced the Soviet seizure of Czechoslovakia, repeated his intention to pursue his policy of *detente*. The same sentiment prevails in Washington, where sometimes one hears that the Prague-Moscow conflict was a "family affair."

NATO and the United Nations have displayed, in the face of the latest Soviet aggression, a total "inactivity," as if the freedom of 14 million people in Czechoslovakia was none of their concern.

The tragedy of the people of Czechoslovakia is the tragedy of all men who cherish freedom. But the end of it is not yet in sight: the world at large has as yet to wind its moral stamina and courage to stand up against the aggressor.

[From the Ukrainian Bulletin, Sept. 1-15, 1968]

#### DEATH COMES TO CZECHOSLOVAK FREEDOM

The short-lived freedom in Czechoslovakia has been ruthlessly extinguished by the Russian totalitarians and imperialists, with the active connivance and blessings of the Communist governments of Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and East Germany.

The Kremlin, scorning the meek protests and pious reactions of the Western world, has once again asserted its self-given right to invade any "socialist" country which it deems to be in its sphere of influence.

Western statesmen and observers, ever reluctant to take a hard look at the USSR, continue to delude themselves with the belief that the invasion and seizure of Czechoslovakia by the USSR and its four subservient Communist puppets will, in the long run, prove disastrous for Moscow and its world communist movement. Be that as it may, the fact remains that the young freedom in Czechoslovakia, precariously blooming after 20 years of Communist oppression and stagnation, has been dealt a lethal blow by Moscow, the perennial seat of tyranny and anti-freedom forces.

#### DUBCEK: FREEDOM MARTYR

In the aftermath of the Soviet Russian seizure of Czechoslovakia some considerations come to mind. First of all, the person and character of Alexander Dubcek, the courageous leader of the liberalization course in the country since his assumption of the party leadership after the ouster of Antonin Novotny. He has invariably been described as an "idealist" who believed in the righteousness of his reforms. Like all communist nationalists, Dubcek has now been taught that Soviet Communism admits of only one master.

For nationalism is anathema to the Kremlin. After the Bratislava meeting on August 3, 1968, the Soviet press published a statement which also appeared in the August 6, 1968 issue of *Literaturna Ukraina* of Kiev. Made on behalf of the "Communist and Workers' Parties" of the Socialist countries, it reads:

"The participants (at Bratislava) expressed a firm desire to do everything in their power towards the deepening of the all-sided collaboration of their countries on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and national independence, territorial integrity, brotherly mutual self-assistance and solidarity. . ."

Among the signatories of the Bratislava meeting were L. Brezhnev, N. Podgorniy, A. Kosygin, M. Suslov, P. Shelest, K. Katushev and B. Ponomarev—the principal culprits of the Czechoslovak takeover, who ordered the invasion of Czechoslovakia only 18 days after attesting to the above statement.

After the meeting in Cierna the crisis became imminent, especially after the visit to Prague of Walter Ulbricht, the dogmatic East German puppet of Moscow. Alarmed as only freedom can alarm it, Moscow had to crush the nascent freedom of Czechoslovakia. In dire jeopardy was its shaky empire. Wrote Prof. Albert Parry of Colgate University:

"Nor was it just a matter of Prague alone. The domino theory applies. With Prague gone, Warsaw and Budapest and certainly Bucharest would follow. The restless Soviet intellectuals would become yet more restless with such tempting examples before them,

and the effect on the non-Russian national groups in the Soviet Union—especially the rebellious Ukrainians right next door to Czechoslovakia—was all too easily predictable." (*The New York Times Magazine*, September 1, 1968).

And a penetrating comment appeared in another influential American magazine:

"Certainly, the Kremlin's moves confirm that in one perspective the Soviet regime is indeed the historical successor of the pre-Communist Empire . . . Czechoslovakia is a most sensitive area from the standpoint of Russian strategic security. It is a potential entry point for any Western invader, above all the German invader who has twice in this century marched eastward; and all the more disturbing because Czechoslovak territory leads into the Ukraine, which has demonstrated in a hundred crises over five centuries that many of its people refuse to become reconciled to rule from Russian Moscow. . . ." (*National Review*, Sept. 10, 1968).

#### ABDUCTION OF ENEMY LEADERS—AN OLD RUSSIAN CUSTOM

In seizing Czechoslovakia the Soviet government virtually abducted Alexander Dubcek and his ministers. They were brought to Moscow in chains to negotiate! Yet this is an old practice of Russian governments, both Czarist and Soviet. To be recalled is that Muscovite governments used to kidnap Ukrainian Kozak emissaries, who subsequently were never heard of. We all recall the pressure exerted on the Baltic States in 1940, on Finland in 1939-40. Known now is the Katyn massacre of the Polish officers, as well as the "negotiations" in 1956 with Premier Imre Nagy and Gen. Pal Maleter, who never saw the light of day again after meeting the Russians.

Dubcek and Svoboda were allowed to return from Moscow alive, but they brought with them a political death sentence for their people. The "mutual agreement" turned to be a typically shameless Russian *diktat*, which was summarized in 14 Points and made public in Prague (cf. *The New York Times*, Sept. 8, 1968). The Czechoslovak leaders were forced to sign away the sovereignty and independence of their country. Replacing it is the "Soviet type of socialism," with some 500,000 Soviet and other Communist troops remaining indefinitely in the country to "protect" its Western frontiers from "German revanchism." Once all the occupation apparatus is fully established, the Russians can be counted upon to get rid of Dubcek and replace him with a docile and subservient puppet. For the Russians can never be satisfied with their neighbors and/or even their own people unless and until the fires of freedom are thoroughly stamped out.

#### THE IMMORALITY AND CULPABILITY OF THE WEST

The brutal seizure of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union has nakedly exposed the West's immorality and culpability. In today's nuclear world nobody in his sane mind expected the United States, Great Britain or France to mobilize its forces and dispatch an ultimatum to the Kremlin. But the West could have exerted strong pressure on the Kremlin, or at the very least remonstrated sharply.

It is now being reported that the USSR and its slave states had been preparing for the invasion of Czechoslovakia for almost six months. CIA is said to have reported to the U.S. Government on August 2, 1968, that the seizure of Czechoslovakia was imminent. *Newsweek* (Aug. 12, 1968) reported that President Johnson looked at 23 different drafts of position papers on the ferment in Czechoslovakia and "finally decided that the best course for the U.S. to follow was to say nothing at all." A State Department official explained: "The Russian-Czech conflict threatened to blow up Johnson's bridge-building program to the East. . . . He just hated the idea and couldn't bring himself to do anything about it. . . ."

But the U.S. Government was not alone

in failing to grasp the great significance of the Czechoslovak crisis. None of the Presidential candidates made any telling statement, nor did the platform planks of either major party hardly make any mention of the imminent threat to the uneasy balance of political forces in Central Europe, or to the plight of the captive nations. The plain truth is that America failed to exploit the Czech opening for fear that it might inconvenience the Russians. U.S. policy vis-a-vis the USSR remains predicated on the principle of not embarrassing the Russians, even if this should entail sacrifice of moral principles and, we fear, the future of freedom in the world as well.

The reactions of several European governments have been clearly anti-American. In Great Britain, France, Italy and elsewhere the feeling has clearly arisen that the Johnson Administration is playing the big-power game with Moscow, especially after it was reported that President Johnson still wanted to meet Kosygin to discuss a limitation of nuclear arms the day after the Soviet Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia. *The New Statesman* went so far as to say:

"It is now pretty obvious that the Americans gave the Russians *carte blanche* to invade Czechoslovakia." (cf. *The New York Times*, September 9, 1968).

President de Gaulle of France recently denounced the Russian grab of Czechoslovakia, but put the blame on the Yalta agreement, which he said divided Europe into Soviet and American spheres of influence. The Bonn government feels indignant inasmuch as Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger failed to convince Secretary of State Rusk of the urgency of calling an emergency meeting of NATO.

Moreover, Rumania and Yugoslavia, which forthrightly denounced the Russian seizure of Czechoslovakia, have been left at the mercy of Moscow (although the British Foreign Secretary has visited Bucharest to cement ties with the Rumanian Communist government). The lukewarm attitude of the United States toward the events in Czechoslovakia may well have doomed the chances of the forces of freedom to assert themselves in those countries in our time.

So the first act—possibly, the third act—of the Czechoslovak tragedy is over.

Soviet Russian brutality has now extended to the German and Austrian frontiers.

Not only the Czech and Slovak peoples, but the national minorities in Czechoslovakia—Hungarians, Ukrainians, Poles and Germans—have been denied again their wish to live in freedom and to develop their national, cultural and religious institutions.

Czechoslovakia, betrayed in 1938, again has been abandoned. The Russian aggressive appetite remains wholly unrestrained.

[From the Ukrainian Bulletin, Sept. 1-15, 1968]

#### UCCA RAPS RUSSIAN SEIZURE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA), speaking on behalf of some 2-million American citizens of Ukrainian descent, condemned the Soviet Russian seizure of Czechoslovakia and demanded the immediate suspension of diplomatic relations by the United States with the USSR and three other Communist states which took part in the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Georgetown University professor and President of the UCCA, dispatched a letter to Secretary of State Dean Rusk urging strong and immediate action by the U.S. Government. In it the UCCA President called for "immediate suspension of diplomatic relations with the USSR," suspension of all trade and cultural exchange agreements, an action in the U.N. Security Council toward the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Czechoslovakia, the immediate convocation of the NATO allies for "redressing its military posture" and "immediate and

unstinted support of the Captive Nations," who will prove "to be the surest and most dependable allies of the United States."

In conclusion, Dr. Dobriansky pointed out that our policy of not "inconveniencing the Russians" has encouraged the Kremlin militarists and totalitarians to bolder acts of aggression and provocation.

The UCCA Letter to Secretary of State Dean Rusk reads:

"The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, representing over 2-million American citizens of Ukrainian ancestry, is deeply shocked at and concerned over the brutal aggression against and invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist satellites of Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and East Germany.

"This act of naked rape and violation of a sovereign state by the powerful militaristic Soviet Russian empire is one of the latest acts of aggression and violation of other nations' rights and sovereignties.

"The underlying reason for this unprovoked invasion was the fear of the Kremlin leaders—not fear of the Czechoslovak army numbering some 175,000 men—but fear of the ideals of freedom which threatened the shaky Russian Communist empire.

"We are writing you, Mr. Secretary, to urge you to undertake necessary steps by the U.S. Government to place the Soviet government in its proper light in the eyes of the world, namely, to condemn the USSR as an unbridled aggressor and violator of the sovereignty of Czechoslovakia.

"In protesting against the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union and its allies, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is especially concerned with the effect the invasion may have on the 45-million Ukrainian nation which neighbors Czechoslovakia. As you undoubtedly know, the Soviet government has been ruthlessly persecuting Ukrainian intellectuals and youth for clamoring for more freedom and for the development of Ukrainian culture, literature and the Ukrainian language. According to latest reliable reports, the events in Czechoslovakia spurred Soviet Russian persecution of the Ukrainian people, especially persecution of the Ukrainian intellectual elite—writers, poets, literary critics, professors, scientists, and the like.

"Furthermore, Mr. Secretary, the Russian Communist invasion of Czechoslovakia has placed the Ukrainian national minority in Eastern Slovakia at the mercy of Russian Communism. There are some 150,000 Ukrainians in Eastern Slovakia, who had been allowed by the Dubcek government the free development of their national culture and traditions, and above all, their religious life. The Ukrainian Rite Catholic Church was officially restored last May by the Prague government, and some 125,000 Ukrainian Rite Catholics were allowed to practice their own traditional religion in freedom under their spiritual leader, Bishop Vasyly Hopko, who spent 13 years in Communist jails under the Stalinist rule of Antonin Novotny. Now all these newly-gained freedoms of the Ukrainian minority in Czechoslovakia may be expected to be curtailed or totally eradicated by the Russian Communist totalitarians.

"The shameless invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union demonstrates once again the undeniable truth that the Soviet Union is the continuation of the old Czarist empire, and that Communist ideology serves only as a cover for traditional Russian imperialism and colonialism. Moreover, the myth propagated by some in our government that "Russian Communism has mellowed" has become an indefensible farce, in view of the aggressive designs of Communist Russia toward other Communist states, such as Rumania and Yugoslavia.

"Therefore, on behalf of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America we would like to suggest to you to take the following steps:

"1. Immediate suspension of diplomatic relations with the USSR and its Communist puppet governments of Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria;

"2. Immediate suspension of all trade agreements and cultural exchange pacts with the USSR and its three satellites which were guilty of contributing to the military aggression against Czechoslovakia;

"3. Immediate action on the part of the U.S. Government in the U.N. Security Council for the purpose of vigorous and serious demands for the complete withdrawal of all foreign troops from Czechoslovakia;

"4. Immediate convocation of the NATO Allies for the purpose of revising its obsolete policies and redressing its military posture to meet the new Russian threat to Western Europe;

"5. Immediate and unstinted support of the Captive Nations, held in bondage by the Soviet Union, who will prove to be the surest and most dependable allies of the United States.

"In conclusion, Mr. Secretary, we wish to point out that our policy of caution and 'bridge-building' has proven not only unrealistic and naive, but also very dangerous to our national security and to the safety of the free world. Our policy of not 'inconveniencing the Russians,' which was followed by the rest of the free world, has encouraged the Kremlin militarists and totalitarians to bolder acts of aggression and provocation.

"We sincerely hope that the death of freedom in Czechoslovakia and the occupation of that country by Soviet and other Communist troops will serve as a severe lesson to all who thought that Communist Russia under the Brezhnev-Kosygin leadership is not an enemy of the civilized world.

"We respectfully submit, Mr. Secretary, that the U.S. Government will lose prestige as a world power and champion of freedom if it permits the brutal Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia to go unchallenged."

#### THE VALOR OF CPL. JOHN T. WOLFE

#### HON. CHARLES S. JOELSON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 1968

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, I insert an article from the Paterson News of September 24, 1968, about the valor of Cpl. John T. Wolfe. He has proved worthy of his Nation, and I hope and pray that his Nation will prove worthy of him.

The article follows:

MEDALS GO POSTHUMOUSLY TO PARENTS OF PATERSON GI

Presentation of the Bronze Star Posthumously was made Friday to Mr. and Mrs. George Wolfe, of 953 Main St., parents of the late Army Corporal John T. Wolfe.

Corporal Wolfe, who died June 1 of wounds suffered while fighting in Vietnam, was buried at Mary Rest, Veterans Circle, Mahwah on June 12.

The presentation of the Bronze Star was made by CW 2 Frederick J. Bergeron, of the Picatinny Arsenal, on behalf of the commanding general, First U.S. Army.

Corporal Wolfe, only 20 when he was killed last saw his parents Jan. 29, his mother said. She also said that in the letters he wrote home he tried to describe the Vietnamese countryside to his parents.

Corporal Wolfe, who was born in Paterson Dec. 11, 1947, was a graduate of School 9 and Central High School. He had been a teller at the First National Bank, Clifton branch, and

prior to entering the service Aug. 11, 1967, was attending Seton Hall University.

Besides the Bronze Star, Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe were presented with their son's National Defense Service Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal the Vietnam Campaign Ribbon, the Combat Infantryman's Badge, two Marksmanship Badges and the Purple Heart.

#### RUSSIAN SEAPOWER IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

#### HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 1968

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, in January of this year I pointed up the menace of a growing Russian seapower in the Mediterranean Sea. This Soviet naval strength is not limited to the Mediterranean however. The Soviet Navy is now deployed in strength in the Indian Ocean, filling the power vacuum created through the British withdrawal East of the Suez.

This is a combined and closely coordinated build-up of merchant and military shipping in the Indian Ocean taking advantage of Soviet base facilities at Hodeida in Yemen and Port Sudan on the Red Sea.

The withdrawal of Western seapower in the Indian Ocean has put the United States in a strategically inferior position, threatening our interests in both the Asian and African continents. I feel it is imperative that we re-think our naval deployment so as to counter the growing Soviet menace in the Near East.

As I have said before, our total involvement with Vietnam has blinded us to our commitments and responsibilities in other parts of the world.

I wish to call the attention of Congress to an article by James D. Atkinson in the September issue of Navy magazine. This article points up in detail the Russian sea build-up I have alluded to above:

THE SOVIET NAVY MOVES IN AND ACQUIRES BASES IN THE VACUUM BEING LEFT BY THE BRITISH, AS THE UNITED STATES HESITATES  
(By James D. Atkinson)

Little more than six months ago the then Secretary of Defense, Robert Strange McNamara, told a congressional committee that "in the 1960's the simple bipolar configuration which we knew in the earlier post-World War II period began to disintegrate. Solid friends and implacable foes are no longer so easy to label, and labels . . . such as free world and Iron Curtain, seem increasingly inadequate as descriptions . . . of the new bonds of common interest being slowly built across what were thought to be impenetrable lines of demarcation." (Italics supplied.)

As the gunfire from Soviet tanks reverberates through the streets of Prague, one may well ask whether this analysis will prove as illusory as the former Defense Secretary's view that the Soviet Union would be unable to achieve even nuclear equality with the United States before the early 1970's.

For the plain fact is that the Soviets are striving mightily to attain not parity, but strategic superiority over the United States. And the unfolding evidence suggests that the major thrust of this search for strategic superiority is taking place on the high seas.

The Soviet effort at sea is a total one. It